

Licking Valley Courier

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WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1936

Always in Advance

WHOLE NUMBER 1322

Personal

J. L. Blair had business in Paintsville on Friday.

L. L. Williams was home a few days last week end.

Frances Wells is visiting her sister, Mrs. Nell Byrd, at Greer.

Holly Wright's mother, living on Long branch, is in poor health.

Mrs. Pearl Griffiths, of White Oak was shopping in town Saturday.

Miss Mabel Young of Salyersville was in town Saturday afternoon.

L. H. Skaggs of Elk Fork was a business visitor in West Liberty on Monday.

Dr. Murray took Willie Cox of Diggins to Lexington today for further treatment.

Born, Saturday, Feb. 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stacy at Wells, a blue boy—Drexel.

Mrs. Amy McClain spent the week end in Ashland with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sebastian.

J. C. Nickell, our state representative, was at home here from Frankfort over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Brong and Miss Elizabeth Wells were in Paintsville on Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Murray took Dewey Harding of Redwine to the Paintsville hospital Tuesday for treatment.

Miss Julia Shaver of Pomp is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Brong and attending school here.

Miss Elizabeth Wells spent a few days the last of the week with Mrs. Homer Haney on Water street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wells visited last week Mrs. Wells' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morris, of Stacy Fork.

Henry C. Rose, O. B. Arnett, Ren F. Nickells and Homer C. Rose made a business trip to Frankfort last week.

Miss Gypsy Griffiths spent last week at White Oak visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Griffiths.

Mrs. Jesse Adams, who has been quite sick last week and this, is improving and is able to sit up part of the time.

Phil Donovan of Canaan City went to the veterans' hospital at Blues, Ill., last Wednesday to have a cancer removed from his lip.

For Sale or Trade: 118 acre farm on Elk fork, Barham at \$800. Write or see Verline Smith, 1712 Ester street, Ashland, Ky. (Adv.19-5t)

Miss Marlene Howard, who has been in the Lexington hospital for the past six weeks has been removed to her home at White Oak and is slowly improving.

H. C. McClain of Lenox was in town Saturday. This was Mr. McClain's first trip to town since early last fall. Maybe it is a sign that spring is near.

There was some difference of opinion as to whether or not the ground hog saw his shadow on February 2 But there is no difference of opinion about the weather since that fateful day.

Henry Cole went to Wilmore on Saturday and spent the night with his son Robert, who accompanied him Sunday to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he took another X-ray treatment for his lungs. Mr. Cole improves slowly.

MEN WANTED for Rawleigh Routes of 800 families in Powell and Martin counties. Reliable hustler should start earning \$25 weekly and increase rapidly. Write today, Rawleigh, Dept. KYB-200-S, Freeport, Ill. (Adv.)

E. S. Franklin of Aberdeen Md. spent a few days here the last week with his sister Mrs. H. C. Rose. She accompanied him on his return as far as Paintsville where they spent a few days with their Grand mother, Mrs. Jessie Stafford Sr.

MIDDLEFORK

Feb. 10—Mrs. Bertha Smith of Minna was the Thursday night guest of her daughter, Mrs. Therman Hall. Mrs. Kenneth Fairchild of Pomp was the guest last week of her sister, Mrs. Clarence Smith.

C. C. Smith, who had been at Morehead, has returned home.

Clifford Cox of Elamton was the Sunday guest of his sister, Mrs. Clarence Smith.

P. R. Smith of Minna was visiting relatives here Sunday.

Miss Susie Williams and brother Harlan were Saturday night guests of Miss Florence Adkins and Aaron Adkins, and attended church at Martha.

Miss Benah Robbins and sister, of Minna, were Thursday guests of Lizzie Wright.

Mrs. Jewel Pelfrey of Splitwood visited relatives here Sunday.

House Votes Repealer

Frankfort, Ky.—An economy legislative measure adopted by the state legislature to go into effect in 1937 and estimated to save \$500,000 in the state by abolishing the office of jailer, was voted to be repealed by the house of representatives at Frankfort on Tuesday of this week. J. C. Nickell, representative from Morgan county, voted for the repeal.

LOCAL NEWS

Homer Haney's sister of Stacy Fork is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Haney.

Miss Ethel Marie Elam is out of school, convalescing from the flu.

Tobacco canyons, 3 1/2 cents a yard at Williams Department Store—Adv.

Alonso Elam's new bungalow on North Main street is going up fast.

Miss Alma Craft went to Lexington the last of the week to take a beauty course.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rose and Henry Carr Rose had business in Paintsville on Monday.

Roscoe Wells moved his family Saturday to the Bellamy cottage on North Main street.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Cochran has been kept from her office work the past few days with the flu.

Miss Olga Prater and Miss Bernice Wilson, of Salyersville, spent the week end here with Mrs. Marvin Reed.

Mrs. Lulu Henson, who has been convalescing, went back to her work in the Murray hospital on Thursday.

Miss Zelpha Graham visited her friends, Misses Hazel Kenon and Alta Williams, at Paintsville, Saturday night.

Mrs. Elmer Nabb and two little sons, of Preston, spent three weeks here with her sister, Mrs. Lulu Henson, returning home Friday.

Mrs. Oscar McKenzie and son Arnold visited a few days in Lexington with her daughter, Mrs. Bernard Stacy, returning home Thursday.

Ruth Bros. took the surveying party, t. Drexel Moore, Lockwood Elam, Jack Arnett, and Earl Murphy, to Louisville on Friday for a banquet, returning Sunday.

At a meeting of the town board on Tuesday night Ora Bellamy was elected town marshal. This is the third marshal elected by the board since Jan. 1. The others were Henry Perry and Paul Henson.

Aunt Mary Cochran became worse a few days ago and Dr. Murray took her to St. Joseph hospital in Lexington on Tuesday for medical treatment. She stood the trip fairly well. Her son Ed is with her. Her husband, "Uncle Lige," has been pretty well all winter, but is not so well the last few days, and is with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Caskey.

SCHEDULE OF SERVICES

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH
First Sunday: West Liberty 11 a.m.
Canaan City 6 p.m.

Second Sunday: Goodwin Chapel 11 a.m.
Canaan City 2:30 p.m.
West Liberty 7 p.m.

Third Sunday: West Liberty 11 a.m.
Canaan City 6 p.m.

Fourth Sunday: Canaan City 11 a.m.
Goodwin Chapel 2:30 p.m.
West Liberty 7 p.m.

Young people's division, West Liberty, every Sunday at 6:15 p.m.

A cordial invitation is extended to you to attend these services.

REV. OLYDE BOGGS

Court Upsets Program

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7.—A constitutional amendment to permit the Kentucky court of appeals to render advisory opinions on pending legislation upon their duty to render such may be sought by the administration of Gov. A. B. Chandler as the result of that court's decision Tuesday that the statute recently enacted by the general assembly and signed by the governor conferring such authority is unconstitutional.

The bill was one of the "thirteen points" on Governor Chandler's legislative program.

The legislature had sent to the court a bill proposing the elimination of all state taxes on real estate, asking an opinion as to its validity.

The court, in an opinion handed down by Chief Justice William Rogers, held that it had no power to pass on such legislation, since Section 116 of the constitution says the court "shall have appellate jurisdiction only."

Governor Chandler expressed his regret at the decision. He plans reorganization of the state government by an extra session of the legislature following the present session and felt that the advisory opinion law would be helpful.

"It is true that the highest courts of Colorado, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and South Dakota may render advisory opinions," he said.

"The opinion and the effort to enact the law are of interest in view of the discussion centering around various acts of the New Deal which have been held invalid after being enforced for two years or more."

An advisory opinion law could be legally enacted by congress, it is held by some students of law, because section 2 of article 3 of the federal constitution, after outlining instances where the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction, provides that in other instances mentioned the court shall have appellate jurisdiction, "with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make."

LEAP YEAR PARTY
Miss Emma Amy gave a leap year party Saturday night, Feb. 8, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Amyx, of Sellers. She was assisted by her cousin, Miss Kathryn Tipton.

Present were Amyx Tipton, R. T. McInroe, Virgil Graham, Venita Byrd, Elmo Walter, Frances Stamper, Herschel Nickell, Pauline Goss, Albert Peell, Kathryn Tipton, Wendell Harper, Irene Rose, Howard Amyx, R. B. Huff, Lola Barnes, Ora Brown, Edna Wilson, Joel Givelson, Martha Nickell, Buford Helton, Eugene Rose, Luogene Nickell, Elwood Chaney, Gladys Nickell, Marshall Walter, Talmadge Nickell, and Harold, Ora, and James Walter.

Amusements consisted of guitar serenades, amusing games, and leap year proposals. Delicious refreshments were served by Miss Amyx' mother, Mrs. S. R. Amyx.

A PARTY
Freddie Fox, Fae Riggsby, Juanita Day, Anna Lou Whitt, Oleta Day, Floris Fox, Walter Riggsby, Edgar Ferguson, Jim Whitt, Paul Davis, William Adams, Walter Scott Fox, Wilfred Davis, Noah Riggsby, Roger Hammond, and Paul Spence arranged themselves in their Saturday night best and went up on Sugar Camp branch to attend a party given by Elia Fairchild in honor of Mabel Davis, who is leaving soon to spend the rest of the winter with her parents.

The guests enjoyed the games and phonograph and guitar music. Freddie Fox and Mabel Davis served delicious homemade candy and the guests departed at a late hour, deciding to rank Elia and Mabel as first class entertainers.

WED AT FRENCHBURG
Miss Dixie McKenzie and Elwood Wells were married at Frenchburg on November 4, 1935. The announcement of the wedding was delayed by the young people for reasons best known to themselves.

The bride is the daughter of late Charlie McKenzie and Ada McKenzie, and graduated from Morgan county high school in 1935. The groom is the son of Mrs. Moma Wells.

Both bride and groom are popular with their large circle of associates and have the best wishes of the whole community.

DOG TAX DUE
The law compels me to collect a tax by the sale of a license for every dog owned or harbored in Morgan county. My deputies have been supplied with license tags for the convenience of persons in every part of late Charlie McKenzie and Ada McKenzie county. Tags may also be secured at my office. Owners of dogs, county high school in 1935, or persons harboring dogs are subject to arrest and fine for failing to license said dog or dogs. The extreme limit of time allowed for payment of 1935 license is May 1.

W. H. STACY, S. M. C.

Indians Said Devil Lived Here



"The Devil's Tombstone," shown above, is in Palo Duro Canyon, near Canyon City, Texas, 18 miles south of Amarillo. The canyon is one of the beauty spots of Texas that will lure tourists in their 1936 visit to the Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas and other celebrations throughout the state. The rock drew its name from an Indian belief that it was the burial marker of an evil spirit.

"WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN"

Blue-eyed and fair-haired people would be much more numerous and average stature would be greater in the United States at the present time had there been no immigration to this country since 1790. So say Professor Ellsworth Huntington of Yale university and Marjorie Hagshale in their recent book, "After Three Centuries." Average buying power would be one fourth higher and the percentage of home owners would be doubled, they say.

The population of this country would be approximately as large as it is today had there been no immigration after the American Revolution. At the rate the colonial inhabitants were reproducing before the Revolution our population would now be 254,000,000. Instead of the present figure of 125,000,000, according to the authors' calculations.

Descendants of the early inhabitants in this country have less than half as great a criminal tendency and are only half as likely to apply for charity as the later arrivals, according to the figures presented. If we reckon the annual cost of both crime and social inadequacy as twenty billion dollars, we may consider that there would be a saving of ten billion dollars if the old colonial type of people prevailed everywhere, they say. This would mean a saving to the average family of nearly nine hundred dollars a year.

Far more important than the saving in money, we are told, would be the greater safety, freedom, and joy of life that would come under these circumstances. With such a homogeneous, socially secure population there would be a tremendous decrease in racketeering, bootlegging, vice, graft, murder, and theft.

Altogether, say the authors, life in the United States would now be safer and pleasanter.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

Jan. 2, Robert Crisp, Wexley, and Abigail Perry, Wexley.

Jan. 4, Roger Lykins, Malone, and Gladys Lykins, Malone.

Jan. 6, Glenn Brewer, Rexville, and Ora Taithe, Grassy Creek.

Jan. 11, Elmer Carl Stacy and Lillie Vagars.

Jan. 13, Luther Allen, Harper, and Virgie Bailey, Husko.

Jan. 13, Clell Ross, Ezal, and Elizabeth Mullins Harvey, Murphyfork.

Jan. 16, Virgil Pack, Logville, and Louise Hamilton, Hingus.

Jan. 18, Anthony Reuther, Hingus, and Sarah Spradling, Hingus.

Jan. 18, Clifton K. Lacy, Salyersville, and Helen Stidham, Jackson.

Jan. 23, Robert Lykins, Malone, and Charlie Johnson, Malone.

Jan. 24, Clyde E. Reese, West Liberty, and Carmen A. Patrick, Elamton.

Jan. 27, James Owens, Sublett, and Rebecca Holbrook, Salyersville.

A SERVICE

According to a decision made in 1933 by the court of appeals in the case of Ware Brothers against the Portland Cart and Carriage company, the publication of advertisements in newspapers was held to be the rendering of a service. The publisher, like any other individual, is free to offer or refuse his services to any person he may see fit. He is likewise permitted to ask any compensation for his service that he may desire. He can accept advertising from one person and reject it from another as he may wish. In either case he is acting within his rights and there is no law compelling him to deal with a person and with whom he does not desire to do business.—N. Y. P. A. Bulletin.

FINAL TAX NOTICE

State and county taxes for the year 1935 are past due and if not paid will become delinquent March 1 and subject to a penalty and interest charge until paid. I have deputies in various parts of the county for your convenience and hope everybody will pay promptly and avoid further charges.

I must make settlement for both state and county taxes and will advertise and sell all property on which taxes have not been paid. I must do this for my own protection. Pay now.

W. H. STACY,
Sheriff of Morgan county.

An Important Issue

According to soap box club logic the troubles of Halle Selassie are of more serious concern to us than the price of beefsteak or a pair of overalls.

STACY

Mrs. Arzela Stacy was born Feb. 25, 1859, died Feb. 5, 1936, at the age of 76 years, 11 months, and 5 days, at her home on Haney branch.

She was married to G. W. Stacy in 1878. To this union were born seven children, four of whom survive: Mrs. Rosa Stacy of Stacy Fork; Mrs. Flora Haney of Fullerton; Mrs. Flora Johnston of West Liberty; and Mrs. Mary E. Stacy of Stacy Fork. Sixteen grandchildren, twelve great-grandchildren, and a host of other relatives and friends also survive to mourn her loss.

She joined the Baptist church early in youth and was baptized by Rev. Green Stacy. She lived a devoted Christian life and was a true, loving wife and mother and a faithful, true Christian. She was loved by all who knew her. We know she is at rest with all the dead but will live again in the judgment day to die no more. Funeral services were conducted at the home by Rev. Zach Haney, and the body was laid to rest in the Oliver Haney cemetery.

CENSUS OF BUSINESS

Wm. H. Craycraft, who has been named local supervisor of the census of business, today announced that enumeration work will start in Morgan county on February 13. He said five enumerators will be named within the next few days to make the canvass in this district which includes Morgan, Wolfe and Breathitt counties.

Offices of the census are to be established in Ashland, Kentucky and a staff of five persons will be employed to handle the work. All census employees are bound by a strict oath not to reveal any information contained on business reports and the law makers any violation a criminal offense.

Retail and wholesale business, all hotels, places of amusement, business service companies, insurance agencies, real estate offices, and trucking and bus companies; all banks, office building managers and contractors will be canvassed for reports on their operations during the calendar year 1935. The results are to be tabulated in Philadelphia, headquarters of the business census, and become the basic statistics which businesses use in planning their operating policies.

All enumerators will be instructed thoroughly on all phases of the census. Mr. Craycraft said, prior to the beginning of the canvass, J. M. Ross who has been selected as assistant supervisor, will help conduct the training courses.

Supervisor Craycraft explained this census has been extended considerably beyond the limitations of the census of distribution for 1929, and the census of American business for 1933, as a result of business requests that all fields of business be included.

"It is designed," he said, "to supply a definite answer to the question of how many concerns there are in business, the total volume of annual business, and the total payroll and employment. More than 100 representatives, delegated by various business associations in each field to be covered, met with census officials and formulated the questions to be asked."

Retail trade will be divided into two size classifications: Stores with total sales of \$50,000 and over, and those with sales of less than \$50,000. Commodity data will be sought from the larger group and from all wholesale establishments including exporters, importers, and limited function wholesalers.

Mr. Craycraft declared the present census is in answer to the request of business for dependable 1935 information for summer planning of expansion programs, and is a continuation of the similar business censuses of 1929 and 1933.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Prayer meeting and song service at 7 o'clock every Thursday night. Sunday school at 10 o'clock a.m. Church services immediately after Sunday school and also at 7 p.m. every Sunday.

Lord's Supper the first Sunday night in each month.

Everybody is invited to attend these services. "Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together."

ROSCOE BRONG, pastor

Board of Equalizers

The county board of assessment equalizers, composed of Sam Spencer, G. W. Barber, Cecil Day, and B. Rose, are in session at the courthouse this week.

CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

New Federal Reserve Board Takes Office

FIVE of the members of the new federal reserve board were inducted into office last week. A sixth, Ralph W. Morrison of Texas, was to arrive later and be sworn in. The seventh member had not yet been named by President Roosevelt. Morrison, a former chief bank examiner for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Joseph A. Broderick of New York.

The reserve board, which has been called "a supreme court of banking," has powers unparalleled in American financial history. Among these is authority to double present margins that member banks are required to maintain against deposits; the dominant voice on the open-market committee, which charts the system's participation in the government bond market, and over which it had no authority under the former law; power of veto over the heads of the various reserve banks, which insures the selection of a president who will co-operate with the board, and the power to fix margins governing relations between banks and brokers.

President Asks Repeal of Three AAA Acts

IN A surprise message to congress President Roosevelt recommended the prompt repeal of three acts auxiliary to the AAA. These are the Bankhead cotton act, the Kerr-Smith tobacco act and the potato control act. The first named is the only one whose enforcement has been attempted and its validity is up for decision by the Supreme court. In view of the court's decision invalidating the AAA it was agreed by everyone that there was no value in keeping the three auxiliary acts on the books.

New Farm Program Bill Comes Up in Senate

WHAT is known as the Bankhead-Jones bill for soil conservation, the administration's substitute for the AAA, was given the hesitant approval of the senate agricultural committee by a vote of 15 to 2, although Chairman Elbert D. Smith of South Carolina said he "personally had some doubts" as to its constitutionality. The measure would enable the secretary of agriculture to remove 30,000,000 acres from cultivation and give him even wider powers than he had under the AAA. It was evidently headed for a hot debate on the senate floor.

Dickinson Also Has Program to Save the Farmer

EVERY Presidential possibility these days must have some plan for the salvation of the American farmer. Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, often mentioned for the Republican nomination, now brings out his permanent farm program which he says would "divorce the farm problem from 'bureaucratic control'." In Washington, his plan would enhance erosion control, soil conservation, and restoration of fertility of lands. Administration would be handled jointly by the states and the federal government in a manner similar to highway construction.

The Dickinson program, similar to that advocated by former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, includes payment of the balance due signers of AAA contracts, a higher tariff on farm products, continued corn loans, and extension of farm mortgages at a low rate of interest.

Inflationists Ready for Battle in Congress

INFLATIONISTS in congress, led by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma and Representative Patman of Texas, were all prepared to wage a great battle to force the printing of new money. They were just waiting for the introduction of a new tax program, declaring they would try to block such legislation if it were attempted. It was believed that, if the tax issue were not raised soon, the fight would start over the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgaging re-financing bill.

The forces behind this bill, which calls for the refinancing of farm indebtedness on easy terms through the issuance of up to \$3,000,000,000 in new money, had succeeded in getting 215 signatures on a petition to force a vote in the house. Only 218 were needed and the bankers were pressing for the same.

Administration leaders were confident they could defeat the inflationists by a wide margin.

The tentative tax program being considered by the administration calls for 500 millions of excise taxes for subsidies to the farmers and 250 millions of taxes of an undetermined character to "amortize" the soldier bonus in ten years. The 500 millions of excise taxes are not considered "new" taxes for the reason that they would take the place of the processing taxes levied under the defunct AAA.

United Mine Workers Defy William Green

UNITED Mine Workers of America, in convention in Washington, shouted a hoarse defiance at William Green's plan that they drop their campaign for industrial organization.

The A. F. of L. president opened his speech before the 1,700 delegates from the coal pits with a plea for co-operation to prevent a split in the ranks of American labor. The A. F. of L. which favors the craft (or skilled worker) unions, had ordered the miners, led by John L. Lewis, to abandon their committee working for industrial unions.

But as he warmed up to his subject, Mr. Green clashed more directly with the views of the miners and the scattered applause which had greeted his remarks changed to boos and shouts of opposition.

When Lewis arose to reply to Green he was given the support of almost every delegate in the hall.

Eastman Plans to Unify Terminal Facilities

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, co-ordinator of transportation, is trying to wipe out an estimated annual waste of \$50,000,000 in railroad terminal operations, and announced that he would soon order the unification of terminal facilities in eleven cities. This, he figures, will save the affected railroads at least \$800,000 annually. Mr. Eastman had tried unsuccessfully to have the carriers make the changes voluntarily.

The unifications will be ordered at Worcester, Mass.; Mechanicsville, N. Y.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Montgomery, Ala.; Meridian, Miss.; Freeport, Ill.; Des Moines, and Council Bluffs, Iowa; Beaumont, Texas, and Ogden, Utah.

After the first group of orders, Eastman said that, if necessary, he was prepared to compel "other steps of increasing magnitude," but would "stand aside if railroads are able to produce their own momentum."

Unless extended by congress, Eastman's office will expire in June. He has recommended that it be continued at least five years.

Neutrality Bill Searched by J. Bassett Moore

ENCOURAGEMENT was given opponents of the administration neutrality bill by the severe castigation of the measure by John Bassett Moore, former member of the World court. His statement was presented at a secret meeting of the senate foreign relations committee but was made public by Senator Johnson of California, who doesn't like the bill.

Calling it "a curious blend of homicidal with suicidal mania," Mr. Moore caustically denounced the bill, which would confine the present mandatory embargo on arms and munitions shipments to belligerents, but give the President discretion in halting certain exports to non-belligerent levels.

"The homicidal mania," Moore said, "glances in the proposal to try to starve other peoples who engage in war; the suicidal mania gleams in the proposal to demoralize and destroy our commerce in order that peoples at war may not be nourished by what we produce."

Especially vehement was his attack on the section giving the President discretion to curb the shipment of such war materials as steel, oil and cotton.

Kansas Republicans Offer Landon for Nomination

KANSAS Republican state committee members, the Kansas Day club and many party leaders from the Missouri valley region, celebrating Founders' day in Topeka, presented to the country Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas as their choice for the Republican Presidential nomination. In a speech to the banqueters the governor told what he hoped to do for the nation if he were chosen.

Replying to the query "What would you do?" Mr. Landon proposed relief for agriculture through a soil conservation program with the honest purpose of saving the fertility of American farms and not merely that of providing a blind for further depopulation of AAA checks.

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

Washington.—Some very interesting tax plans are being worked out in the Treasury department, and Secretary Morgenthau is waiting for an invitation to appear before the house ways and means committee, which Chairman Doughton, not wanting any more taxes at all, is loath to give.

One of these plans is a flat manufacturers' excise tax. Just a sales tax, to be frank—the kind of thing that would have brought a regiment of lawyers down to Washington to fight it just a few years ago. But now the Treasury is waiting for an invitation to appear before the house ways and means committee, which Chairman Doughton, not wanting any more taxes at all, is loath to give.

Another plan being worked out by the young men in the Treasury department, none of whom, by the way, gives any consideration to political questions whatever, not even considering that this is a Presidential election year, goes for the smaller incomes in a big way. It is more drastic than the proposal of Senator La Follette last year, suggested as a substitute for President Roosevelt's tax program.

To start off with, it boosts the normal income tax rate from 4 per cent to 8 per cent. Then it reduces the exemption of a married person from \$2,500 to \$1,500, and a single person's exemption from \$1,500 to \$750. Further, it boosts surtax rates on all incomes up to \$50,000.

The gentlemen working this plan out must not even have listened to Al Smith's speech at the Liberty league dinner, when he warned that this tremendous burden of debt the government was piling up could not be paid by the rich, because the rich have not enough, but would have to be paid by the people earning \$5,000 or less. When a married man begins paying an 8 per cent levy on all his income in excess of \$1,500, the fifteenth of March is going to be more unpopular even than it is today.

Would Be Too Unpopular

Actually there is not much chance of either of these plans being enacted this year. The income tax plan would be far too unpopular to be put through by congress just before election. The President would not consider it for a moment. But the fact remains that it is there, and the careful estimates showing that it is just about the last thing necessary to finance the government.

What will be done, in all probability, will be to impose some excise taxes more onerous on any commodity than the processing taxes were, but applied to more commodities, for, as was pointed out recently in these dispatches, the actual need, not to balance the budget, but to make up for lost processing tax revenue and to finance the new farm program and the bonus, will be around \$700,000,000 a year.

So that the more drastic taxes, aimed at really balancing the budget, can go over null after election. Meanwhile, as shown by a few house leaders, including Chairman Doughton, the committee that must frame the revenue bill, senators and members of the house are eager to avoid the tax situation if they possibly can. They would like nothing better than to finance the immediate need by bonds, and let the whole new tax proposal, with its attendant problems, go over until after election.

However, it is convinced, however, that this would be so obviously a sound economic thing that it would be unwise politically. Hence there will be a new tax bill, though nothing nearly so sweeping as the treasury experts have planned.

Smith Stirs Them

Al Smith's biting criticism that the Roosevelt administration has done nothing toward carrying out its platform pledge about consolidating governmental agencies in the interest of economy has resulted already in several moves coming closer to the surface. They were already in the wish stage, but their backers were afraid. Now they are emerging.

For instance, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. For some time it has been looking covetously at the functions with respect to banks exercised by Jesse Jones' Reconstruction Finance Corporation. FDIC believes that it, and it alone, should make loans of government funds to banks. It has the power under the law, but just recently it made the first open move, loaning \$2,828,000 to a bank in Bethlehem, Pa.

FDIC's idea is that it should not confine its functions to paying off depositors after a bank has closed, but that it should be in close touch with the banks all the while to see to it that they are kept sound. Also, that if they need any money for legitimate reasons it is FDIC that should pass on the situation and loan the money.

Incidentally FDIC is on Easy street, financially. Its net losses in two and a half years have been only about \$2-

500,000. Its net profit has now mounted to a nice little egg of \$67,000,000. Under the law it cannot change its assessments on the banks, which run one-twelfth of 1 per cent on deposits each year, payable in two semiannual installments.

It is having an argument inside the organization over whether this present legal rate of assessment is not an unnecessary burden on the banks. Some of its advisers believe that just one more semiannual installment should be levied, and then no more until necessity should arise. Each semiannual installment brings in from \$33,000,000 to \$35,000,000.

More Consolidating

All of which attracts the envious notice of the new heads of the Federal Reserve system. So they want to do a little consolidating of government agencies, complying with the 1932 platform pledge by taking over FDIC, lock, stock and barrel, and turning it into a bureau of the Reserve system.

Director Crowley, of FDIC, sees very little virtue in this suggestion, almost as little as Jesse Jones sees in Crowley's ambition to take away FDIC's grip on a great many banks scattered over the country.

Meanwhile great impetus has been given to the old move to unite the investigating bodies of the governments. Virtually every department has one starting off with the original secret service in the treasury, now very much overshadowed by the bureau of investigation in the Department of Justice.

But virtually without exception every department wants to keep its own service, and insists that much of the value to its particular objectives would be lost if its investigators were made part of a general organization, spread out over the whole government.

The State department is particularly sensitive about any idea of merging its investigating work with that of the others. State department officials believe that the vital need of secrecy in its operations precludes their being "handed about," as they put it, all over a huge national detective force.

In a way, it all goes back to what Herbert Hoover said about the hours when he was secretary of commerce. One kind of hour was under the tutelage department, another under Agriculture, and a third under Commerce. President Harding went to Alaska to straighten out that sort of thing, and not real tape. But the hours are still under the three departments.

Clever Miss Perkins

Just one prominent pro-Roosevelt figure in all Washington showed long range political intelligence on commenting on the Al Smith speech at the American Liberty league dinner. This was Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor. And by a strange coincidence it is the first time since inauguration that Miss Perkins has done anything which in the opinion of disinterested observers was really of political benefit to the Roosevelt cause.

What Miss Perkins did was to keep the door open for Smith to come back—and to avoid doing anything to make Smith or Smith's followers any madder than they already were. In short, she not only served notice that the door was open for him to come back, but put out a welcome mat instead of erecting a barbed wire entanglement.

Which latter is precisely what most of the vocal Democrats on Capitol Hill did. And this goes not only for the hot-headed Southerners, like Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Speaker Joseph W. Byrnes of Tennessee, but for supposedly cold blooded northern Democrats like Representative John J. O'Connor of New York, chairman of the house rules committee. His remark that "if all people, Smith should be the last to attack Roosevelt," reflects the thought very accurately of most of the Roosevelt insiders, but is not calculated to pacify the Smith followers.

And the importance of President Roosevelt's reelection in gratifying the feelings of Roosevelt insiders is not very great. The President has those voters, highly significant in connection with Chairman O'Connor's remark also is the expected battle to oust James J. Dooling from the Tammany leadership. It has been known for some time that Postmaster James A. Farley wanted a change in the Tammany control. He wanted one of his own men, about whom his loyalty to Roosevelt there could be no question. In the saddle at the Wigwag.

Promises Fight

While Southern statesmen, thinking they were doing Roosevelt a favor, were doing Roosevelt a favor, and citing Smith's disappointment then and in 1932 as the reason for his present attack on Roosevelt, some New York Democrats, anxious for their own reasons to have a change in Tammany hall, urged the administration to take command, and to prevent Al Smith from even being a district delegate to the Philadelphia convention.

All of which promises a cat and dog fight in Greater New York when the delegates are selected, with more bitterness being churned up than could possibly be quelled by November.

And meanwhile just one prominent Democrat said the thing that was for Roosevelt's best interests in November, instead of aiming at headlines and at increasing the already great bitterness.

Asked for comment on Al Smith's speech by a New York reporter, Secretary Perkins backed away. "Oh, no, he is my friend," she said, and then added: "He will come back."

Which is just what Roosevelt will be working to bring about from now on. And stranger things have happened than that he will succeed, absurd as this seems at the moment.

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what Irvin Cobb thinks about:

The "Peasant" Candidate.

HOUSTON, TEX.—To certain candidates: Dear cans, please discourage your campaign strategists, whoever those poor anti-quarians may be, who believe you can prove the Spartan simplicity of your rugged souls by inviting distinguished visitors to drop in for pot-luck with you and the family in the kitchen.

Thence, dear cans, that's old stuff. It dates back to the Melrose and Heath era of political vaudeville. The great common people may be common—anyhow the orators keep on telling them they are—but they aren't exactly stupid. Merely because a man has to live in the deep woods doesn't mean he has to think like a woodpecker. I contend it's generally the other way around.

With the exception of "Mr. Dooley," practically all the outstanding satiric observers of our national follies sprang from the soil and not from the sidewalk. If there are any true yokels left, their principal center is New York city. And if ever there was a day when Americans in mass believed a man could best qualify for the Presidency by behaving like a peasant, that day has passed.

Odorous Cabbage. SOME experimental genius at Cornell university has bred a non-odorous cabbage—a thing absolutely guaranteed to remain unobjectionable while being cooked. I presume he crossed it with the tuberose.

Now, I never protested when they produced a spring onion with no after-math to it, no lingering reminiscence. "Fair enough," I said, "after all, why not let hypones be hypones?"

And I shall welcome with glad oodles the evolution of the anti-squirt grapefruit, and the self-opening coconuts, and greatest boon of all, the lice-proof rash.

But to take away from the succulent fried cabbage its only means of self-defense seems a cruel thing. Besides, how in future would a stranger be able after dark to identify an old-fashioned, two-dollar-a-day, American plan? Once he got inside and saw the Gleason Bibles and met the resident cockroaches, he'd know, of course, where he was, but how about approaching in the night-time with no perfume to guide him?

The Courage of Texans. THERE'S something about Texans—something different. The men who tramped the Oregon trail were homesteaders. They took their wives with them, and plows and seed-corn, the forty-niners who went to California had shovels on their shoulders. And if you can believe the Threewave song—banjos on their knees. But if it came to a pinch they threw away the banjos first. Because they were looking for gold. But in the beginning those who came to Texas carried rifles and kept their eyes peeled. They were looking for trouble. And, laws, how abundantly they found it.

For nobody dreamed then of the incredibly rich and fertile empire this would be. The only prospect was for a fight against the wilderness.

The heritage lives on; Texans still take a chance. A native waylaid me today. First he offered to bet a cool million Mr. Hoover would be nominated. Then he tried to borrow twenty. Both of us came out even. He saved his million. I kept my twenty.

The Happy Warrior's Grammar. IN THE Sabbath calm following the explosion of Al Smithisms over the palpitant ether, you could almost hear the purists murmuring: "Be sure thy syntax will find thee out"; but the purist voice isn't big enough to count. For culture, a collegiate accent may have it all over the Brooklyn brogue, but there are more people crossing Brooklyn bridge every day than go through Yale or Harvard in 50 years.

Governor Smith may not pronounce radio the correct way—as some critics already have pointed out—but he certainly knows what to do with it when he faces a microphone. All grammar aside—and why not all grammar aside, if leaving it aside keeps simple speech?—when he gets through talking there are no missing word contests, no guessing games afterward. Take it or leave it, you get what he's driving at, the very first time.

The War in the Papers.

MODERN wars are won by the side with the best advance agent—at least so far as the press notices go. In the inspired reports sent out from Rome, one reads that the white invaders have again routed the dismayed Ethiopians after destroying tremendous numbers of the black warriors, while casualties on the Italian side amounted to two infantymen suffering from fallen arrows and one bystander painfully kicked by an ambulance mule. Or statistics to that gratifying effect. And next day a postscript trickles out from Africa that the victory was so complete the winners only fell back about 20 miles.

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IRVIN & COBB.

Goal Is Dependent Upon Style of Our Facilities

All I have seen teaches me to trust the Creator for all I have not seen. Whatever it be which great Providence prepares for us must be something large and generous; and in the great style of his works.

The future must be up to the style of our facilities, of memory, of hope, of imagination, of reason.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 60 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Interests Elsewhere. Busy people of intelligence have little time for gossip. Besides they're not interested.

The Man Who Knows

Whether the Remedy You are taking for Headaches, Neuralgia or Rheumatism Pains is SAFE is Your Doctor. Ask Him

Don't Entrust Your Own or Your Family's Well-Being to Unknown Preparations

BEFORE you take any preparation you don't know all about, for the relief of headaches, or the pains of rheumatism, neuralgia, ask your doctor what he thinks about it—in comparison with Genuine Bayer Aspirin.

We say this because, before the discovery of Bayer Aspirin, most so-called "pain" remedies were advised against by physicians as being bad for the stomach; or, often, for the heart. And the discovery of Bayer Aspirin largely changed medical practice.

Countless thousands of people who have taken Bayer Aspirin year in and out without ill effect, have proved that the medical findings about its safety were correct.

Remember this: Genuine Bayer Aspirin is rated among the fastest methods yet discovered for the relief of headaches and all common pains, and safe for the average person to take regularly.

You can get real Bayer Aspirin at any drug store—simply by never asking for it by the name "aspirin" but always saying BAYER ASPIRIN when you buy.

Bayer Aspirin

Also Building. A scholar is as much a self-made man as one who builds a fortune.

VEGETABLE CORRECTIVE DID TRICK

They were getting on each other's nerves. Intestinal sluggishness was really the cause—made them tired with frequent headaches, bilious spells. But that it all changed now. For they discovered, like millions of others, that the vegetable correctives in plants and vegetables. Tonight try Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets). How much better you feel—invigorated, refreshed. Important—you do not have to increase the dose. They contain no phenolphthalein derivatives. Only 25¢—all druggists.

for FIRST AID in Relieving Common Skin Ailments or Injuries

always rely on Resinol

Beauty is more than skin deep

Ask your doctor. Ask the beauty expert. GARFIELD TEA—a potent night-time skin treatment for your skin and complexion that only GARFIELD TEA can give you. It cleanses the pores and eventually causes mud, dirt, blotch, erupit skin. A week of this internal "beauty treatment" will restore you. Begin tonight. Only 25¢—all druggists.

GARFIELD TEA A Splendid Laxative Drink

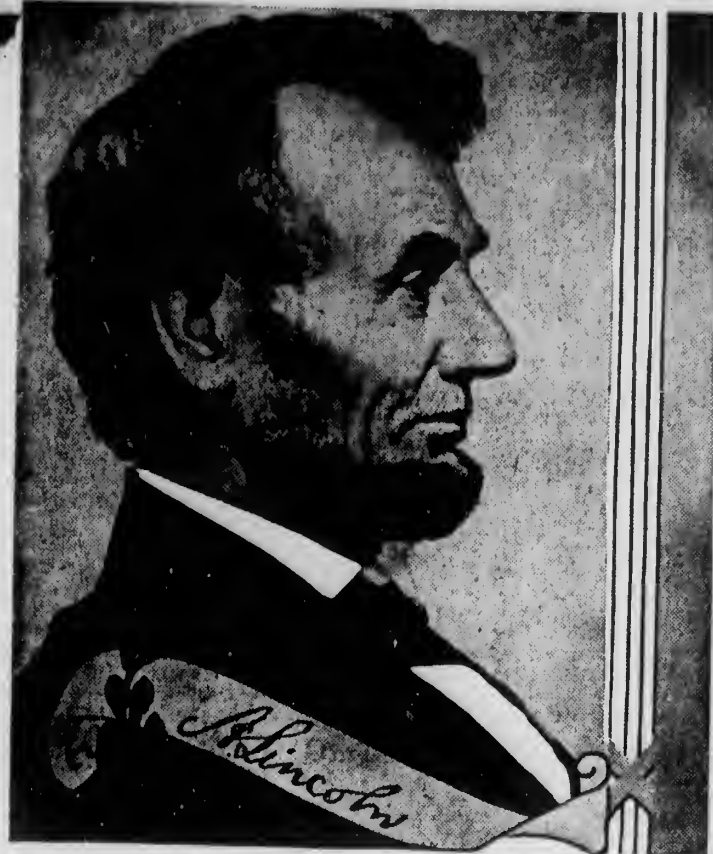
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FALLING HAIR DANDRUFF—BALD SPOTS?

Save your hair by regular use of Glover's Mange Medicine. Followed by a shampoo with Glover's Medicated Soap. Rid your scalp of dandruff, itching, falling hair, combing difficulties. Glover's Mange Medicine.

At all druggists. GLOVER'S MANGE MEDICINE.

Our Beloved Patriot



When LINCOLN "Coached" GRANT



BEHIND one of the most dramatic and important moments in the annals of the American people, in which Abraham Lincoln and General Grant were the chief actors, there is an appealing human story that to this day remains virtually unknown. It is revealed in obscure and priceless original documents, says a writer in the Washington Post.

The event to which the following manuscript relates is the appointment of Grant as lieutenant general in command of all the Union forces in the Civil war, an epochal step taken by President Lincoln more than 70 years ago.

Lincoln had watched with increasing satisfaction the military record of the stocky and taciturn Grant. With the victories at Vicksburg and Chattanooga, the President reached the decision to place him in command of all the Union armies. To this resolve Lincoln held despite extreme pressure from numerous disaffected elements.

Grant was called to the White House and told of the President's intention. Lincoln called Grant aside and told him he understood the general's "dread of public speaking," and in order to make things a bit easier on that score, he, the President, had written out "the few lines" he intended to say to Grant on the occasion of the formal delivery of the appointment.

With characteristic breadth of vision, Lincoln urged Grant to say something in reply which not only would be an encouragement to the North, but which also "would soothe the feelings of jealousy among other officers of the army."

Thereupon, Lincoln handed over to Grant the firmly inscribed manuscript of the remarks he had prepared. In the following words, President Lincoln turned the course of history:

Gen. Grant: "The nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to do in the existing great struggle, are now presented with this commission constituting you lieutenant general in the Army of the United States."

With this high honor devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility. As the country heretofore trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I sincerely need to add that with what I have spoken for the Nation goes my own hearty concurrence.

Prepared as he had been by an "advance" of President Lincoln's remarks, General Grant replied:

Mr. President: "I accept this commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibility now devolving upon me, and I know that if they are met it will be due to those armies, and above all to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men."

The manuscript of Lincoln's words

LINCOLN'S PARENTS

ABRAHAM LINCOLN's mother and father were married June 12, 1806, in Washington county, Kentucky, by Rev. Jesse Head, a Methodist preacher, who was also a justice of the peace.

It is clear and the link as strong and black as though written yesterday, that of the Grant acceptance is quite faded, barely legible.

This, incidentally, is among the relatively few pieces of Grantiana and Lincolniana still kept in the Grant family here.

It is not unlikely that eventually these priceless relics of a great event also will find their way into the archives of the federal government which was held intact by the statesmanship of Lincoln and the military genius of Grant.

Lincoln had to bear the brunt of heavy criticism in his appointment of Grant to succeed George Washington and Winfield Scott as the only lieutenant general of the United States army up to that time.

Criticism came not only from officers of the army, as Lincoln noted, when he reminded Grant to say something to "soothe the feelings of jealousy," it came from many quarters. It came from men who pointed to Grant's lack of outstanding success at West Point, to his resignation from the army and return to private life in 1854, to his financial difficulties as farmer, stockowner, and real estate salesman. And it came from others who struck holier-than-thou attitudes.

But Lincoln was not interested in Grant's past nor in his personal habits. As the Chief Executive, Lincoln was interested in just one thing—the winning of the war to preserve the federal union. Lincoln had tried many leaders to gain that end—beginning with McClellan and running the gamut of the Thirlands and the Hookers and others almost too numerous to mention.

Grant gave the dispirited North its first thrill when he captured Fort Donelson, and when his answer to the Confederate General Bueller became public, he was known to every urchin as "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. He wrote to Buckner:

"No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works."

Grant's successes in the West were in striking contrast to the decidedly poor showing made by the commanders in the East. Lincoln watched Grant all through the years of 1862 and 1863. Knowing full well the criticism which would be leveled at him, within the army and out, despite the remarkable record achieved by Grant, Lincoln nevertheless made his decision and went through with it.

So it was that the man who had acknowledged himself to be a failure before 1861, received the highest military command within the power of the nation to bestow. He received it at the hands of an unerring judge of human kind who felt he finally had found the leader he had been seeking for three long and bitter years.

And Grant had answered "It will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations."

Urged Freeing of Slaves. As early as March 6, 1862, Lincoln urged congress in a special message to co-operate with any state for the gradual emancipation of its slaves, with compensation from the government.

To Lincoln

By ROSE BARLOW WEINMAN
in Detroit News

YOU were the Mind that planned
Of menace to the land;

You were the Voice to pray,
"O men! to arms!
It is the only way."

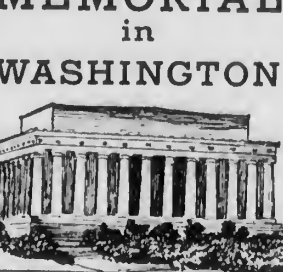
You were the Hand whose pen
Struck off the chains
From the dark limbs of men;

You were the Life that gave
Union to all,
But to yourself, the grave.

You were the Love to see
Freedom and joy
For this humanity.

One Mind, one Voice, one true
Vast Life and Love
Lincoln, found home in you.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL in WASHINGTON



THE memorial to Abraham Lincoln in the National Capital is composed of four features—a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg address, a memorial of his second inaugural address and a symbol of the Union of the United States—the four things which the untiried President held dear were his paramount objects.

From the memorial to the west reaches a bridge, linking the nation's tribute to its Civil war President with the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, military leader of the Confederacy. General Lee's home, Arlington, now is Arlington National cemetery, where rest the dead of the Revolutionary war, the Mexican war, the bodies of men who fought with the armies of the blue and gray, the Spanish-American war and the World War.

The bridge, spanning the Potomac river, natural and historic barrier be-



Statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial Building.

tween the North and South, links, more than in symbol, the two sections of the United States.

Henry Bacon, who died in 1924, was the architect who designed the Lincoln memorial and who said it should contain the four features. Daniel Chester French, famed American sculptor, produced the statue. This represents Lincoln as the great war President, the man who brought the nation through its trouble stroke. The two decorations, representing Emancipation and Reunion, are by Jules Guerin.

Above and behind the massive head of Lincoln is inscribed in the wall:

IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER

The Gettysburg address and the second inaugural speech occupy the north and south walls with the decorations. Simplicity is the keynote of the memorial.

To the east front of the Lincoln memorial is the 2,000 feet long reflecting basin in which are to be seen reflections of both the Washington monument and the memorial. The basin is bordered by trees and walks and, with the memorial, is one of the world's most impressive sights.

Arlington Memorial bridge follows in simple dignity the idea of the memorial; linking the monument of one great leader to the last home of the leader of a lost cause. At the foot of the slope of Arlington, the roadway from the bridge ends and, ultimately, there will be roads and walks radiating from the classic road ending to the Arlington Mausoleum, to the Tomb of the Unknown and to other points in the cemetery.

Constructive Suggestions or Complaints: Which Get Results?

There are two ways of accomplishing things which one has to get done. One is to complain that things are not as they should be. The other is to make constructive suggestions and request that they be followed out. The first method is apt to annoy the person concerned with justice, and, if the suggestion is a good one and within reason, it is generally needed. Assuming that, in both cases the thing gets done, in the first instance, annoyance prevails, while in the second, good will is fostered. You will remember the old adage that you can catch more flies with molasses, than vinegar. In other words you can get more accomplished by keeping good tempered and sweet, than by getting annoyed and sour tempered.

Getting Things Accomplished. It is well to remember these methods for family use, and for civic purposes. It does not mean that one can get things done merely by being good natured. There must be a plus to it. There must be continual effort in the right direction, until the point is won. And when there has been no hard feeling created, and the matter is seen to, there is likely to be a feeling of satisfaction on the side of both parties, each being pleased that a good thing has resulted.

It was by the recommended method that a woman succeeded in getting a bench put on a waiting station platform. She appealed to the correct authorities, telling of the genuine need for such a bench, as tired persons found it almost more than they could endure to stand from ten to twenty minutes, more or less, according to the connection of one car with another at this junction. At first, came a note stating that her request had been noted, and formally thanking her for letting them know of her wish; nothing more, and nothing was done.

It was only after repeated appeals, and continued assertions that the company would be treating their patrons with consideration by putting the bench at the place suggested, that finally she succeeded. And now, not only are her own trips to the city made less tiresome, but hundreds of other persons daily find the seat a blessing.

Another instance comes to mind. Repeated accidents of major and mi-

nor severity occurred at a certain city corner, by autos colliding. A woman requested the city to install STOP BEFORE CROSSING signs by the curb at each corner of the street. Since her request was heeded, fewer catastrophes have occurred, and there need be none, if only motorists would heed them. She did not complain, but she made a good suggestion in a good way, and won her point to the comfort of all but the rock-ledge.

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Aptly Named

Bicycles, before the use of spring seats, were sometimes called "bone shakers."

A Three Days' Cough Is Your Danger Signal

No matter how many medicines you have tried for your cough, chest cold or bronchial irritation, you can get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with anything less than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble to aid nature to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes as the germ-laden phlegm is loosened and expelled.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, your druggist is authorized to guarantee Creomulsion and to refund your money if you are not satisfied with results from the very first bottle. Get Creomulsion right now. (Adv.)

These Advertisements Give You Values

A Grave Mistake for a Mother to Make

GIVING CHILD UNKNOWN REMEDIES WITHOUT ASKING DOCTOR FIRST

GIVING your child a medicine or remedy you don't know all about—without asking your family doctor first—is a bad risk for any mother to take.

Doctors and child authorities say health, and sometimes life itself, depends on this.

So—when you're offered a "bargain" in a remedy for your child, ask your doctor before

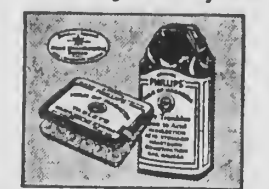


you buy it. Do this for your child's sake and your own peace of mind.

Ask him particularly about the frequently used "milk of magnesia"—about Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. He will tell you that for over 60 years physicians have endorsed it as SAFE for your child. The kind of remedy you want your child to have.

Remember this when you buy, and say "Phillips' Milk of Magnesia" to your druggist. Comes now, also, in tablets that taste of peppermint, that children like to take.

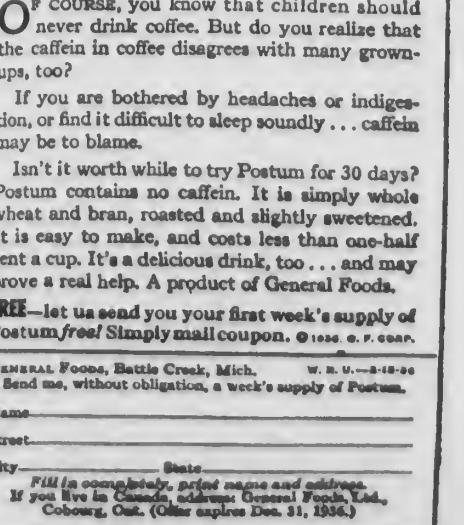
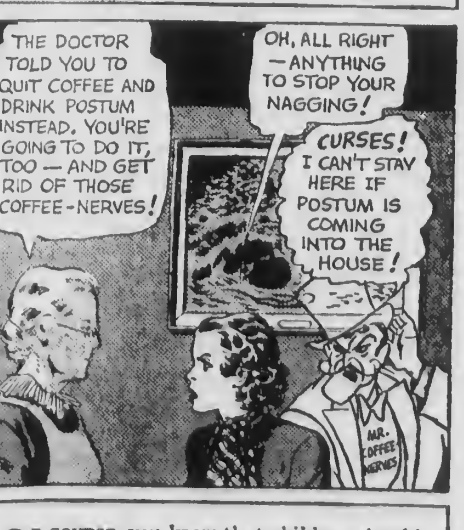
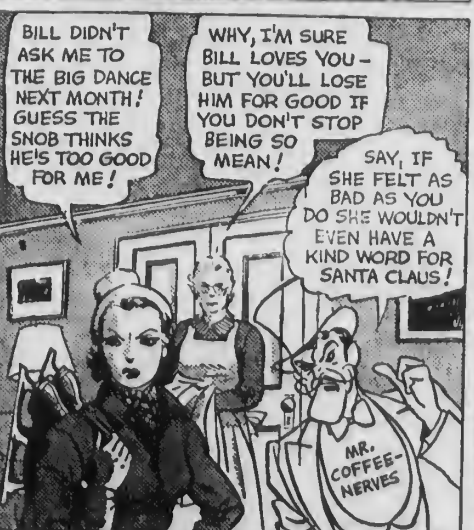
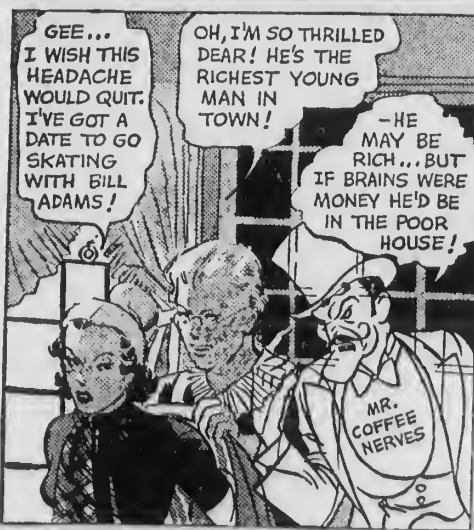
Safety for You and Yours



NOW, ALSO IN TABLET FORM

You can assist others by refusing to accept a substitute for the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. Do this in the interest of yourself and your children—and in the interest of the public in general.

Mother Takes a Hand



OF COURSE, you know that children should never drink coffee. But do you realize that the caffeine in coffee disagrees with many grown-ups, too?

If you are bothered by headaches or indigestion, or find it difficult to sleep soundly... caffeine may be to blame.

Isn't it worth while to try Postum for 30 days? Postum contains no caffeine. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. It is easy to make, and costs less than one-half cent a cup. It's a delicious drink, too... and may prove a real help. A product of General Foods.

FREE—let us send you your first week's supply of Postum, free! Simply mail coupon. © 1936 G. F. CORP.

General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich. W. H. U.—3-10-36

Send me, without obligation, a week's supply of Postum.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

Fill in completely, print name and address. If you live in Canada, address General Foods Ltd., Cobourg, Ont. (Offer expires Dec. 31, 1936.)

The Courier

MEMBER

KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION
 ORGANIZED JANUARY, 1909

Entered as second class matter, April 7, 1910, at the postoffice at West Liberty, Ky., under act of congress.

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 Always in Advance

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Late obituaries, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, etc., 2c a line.

 Published every Thursday by
COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
 F. S. BRONG Editor
 ROSCO BRONG Business Manager

FARMERS' COLUMN

THE FARM AND HOME

"Producing Profitable Pillars" is the title of Leaflet No. 4, published by the poultry department of the college of agriculture, university of Kentucky, which should be read by every farm man or woman. Full club members or other persons interested in poultry raising.

To clean a felt hat, brush thoroughly, and rub, especially soles, with a soft rubber eraser or rubber sponge. An over-night coating of warmed cornmeal, brushed off in the morning also helps. Frequent use of a fine brush and rubber sponge will keep the hat clean.

Brick brooder should not be built on wood floors even though sheet metal and brick and mortar are used upon the wood. If a hole cannot be cut in the floor, the bottom of the brooder should be raised 3 or 4 inches from the floor, and supported by steel cross-pieces.

The codes of agriculture has revised its leaflet dealing with dormant sprays for fruit trees. Scale insects, leaf curl and other fruit troubles may be checked by the use of sprays before the trees leaf out in the spring.

Reducing costs does not necessarily mean spending less; it may mean spending more. It means economical and efficient spending throughout the year. Costs can be reduced by spending wisely for good seeds, fertilizer and feeds.

Choose fertile, well-drained soil for tobacco, a clover soil is perhaps best. Break the land as early as possible, especially if soil. Time spent in putting the land in the best possible condition usually pays well.

NO SUBSTITUTE

To farm families, there is no substitute for plenty of milk and eggs in the diet, as they can be procured rather easily and cheaply. The young, or children, as well as those of sound age, should have a quart of milk and an egg daily. Nutrition courses in the college of agriculture, university of Kentucky, stress the use of these two foods in growth-promoting and increasing resistance to disease.

As a standard seven quarts of fresh whole milk should be provided weekly for every child under 2 years of age, and one to three quarts for adults. If adults use skim milk instead of whole, extra butter should be used, to supply vitamins removed with butterfat. One quart of milk daily for a child under 7 years old will safeguard him as to the amount of protein needed. Later, other foods such as eggs or lean meat are an essential.

When a child is 3 to 4 years old, a pouched or soft-boiled egg may be fed to him regularly. Eggs are never a substitute for milk, but they are great value used in addition to it. They contain vitamins that are of help in preventing rickets, a disease due to dietary deficiency. If the egg supply is limited, the children should be considered first. It is never so easy to correct a bad physical condition as it is to prevent it in the first place, and children are especially in need of a full and balanced diet while they are growing.

A person's attitude and contribution in life depends in many respects upon proper nutrition. Solving of food problems, particularly for children, is worth time and effort.

SOIL EXPERIMENT

The Campbellsville soil experiment field which is maintained by the Kentucky experiment station offers an example of practical soil improvement and conservation work begun on it in 1919. A three-year rotation of corn, wheat and mixed legumes was used. To one piece of land has been applied four tons of limestone in 17 years since the work was started, and an average of 175 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate per acre year. This land has produced a yearly average of 57 bushels of corn. Beginning in 1929, manure was applied for corn at approximately one ton per acre for each ton of crops harvested in the rotation. The land that has received neither lime nor phosphate but has been manured according to the plan just stated, has produced an average of 29 bushels of corn.

If a farmer needs 1,000 bushels of corn, Prof. George Roberts, he could produce it on 18 acres under the first plan of treatment, whereas he would have to cultivate 45 acres under the second plan. Under the first plan he could have 17 acres more in good grass and legumes for soil improvement, which he could pasture longer than poor pasture, and reduce the amount of grain he would have to feed. This treatment means that he could have plenty of good hay and would need less grain.

Fertilizer soils reduce labor costs in producing harvested crops. The practice necessary to make a soil productive more than pay for themselves in the process of making the soil productive, and when once made profitable, it costs very little to keep that way.

PART-TIME FARMING

So much has been heard, especially in recent years, about city workers moving to the country to make a part of their living from the land, that the recently published bulletin of the Kentucky agricultural experiment station, reporting a study of part-time farming families, should be of wide interest.

Good roads, cheap automobiles and unfavorable conditions for many city dwellers have served to create interest in the part-time family back-to-the-land idea. The Kentucky study deals with 329 families living near Louisville, Lexington, Richmond, Corbin and Harboursville. Each family produced a part of its living from the acreage it occupied while the head worked in town or at some other occupation that farming.

While many factors were studied by the investigators, their summary indicates that chief advantages in the part-time farming plan were found in the contributions of gardens, cows and chickens, plus cheap rent. Receipts from sales of produce added little to the cash income of the family.

Many of the families that had moved out of the larger cities had done so because they liked to live in the country and wished to have more room for their children.

The study was made by Merion Oyer and W.W. Rose of the department of farm economics, and the results are published as bulletin No. 358 of agricultural experiment station of the university of Kentucky.

Art of Caricature

The practice of personat caricature is at least as old as to be recorded by Aristotle and Aristophanes, both of whom tell something of an artist named Pauson who made pictorial fun of people and was made to suffer for it. Pauson mentions two sculptors, Diphilus and Athenis, who by way of a joke, exhibited a portrait of the poet Joke, who was very ugly, for public ridicule. The poet retorted with satirical verse so effectively that the sculptors laughed themselves.

Nevada Aids Aviators

Nevada undertook a movement to have every town in the state "air marked" by painting the name of the community on the roof of some prominent building for the benefit of airplane pilots. In towns having airports, a large arrow indicates the direction of the field.

Good Riddance

Sultor—Er—I—er—am seeking your daughter's hand—er—have you any objection, sir?

Father—None at all. Take the one that's always in my pocket.—*Till-Bits Magazine.*

Beware of That Man

"Jack said I was interesting and beautiful. And will you trust yourself for life to a man who begins deceiving you so early?"

Not Lifted, Either

Brown—"Where have I seen your face before?" Stranger—"Where you see it now."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Wrong Again

"You're always out of your mind!" "Yes, but I'm never out of your mind!"

LABRADOR "MENUS" IS FOOD PROBLEM

In Labrador the question is never how to eat but usually what, and sometimes even whether, to eat. Elith Borden describes the food problems of the Labrador housewife in "Cniboards in Labrador" in *Hygeia*, the Health Magazine.

The culinary problem of this northern housewife is divided into three parts; securing food, storing it and preparing it. Since there are so few stores the inhabitants must look to the sea for their food, not only as pantry but as highway. Trading vessels come into the coves perhaps twice during the summer. The year's supply of necessities is usually obtained in harter for one season's catch of fish, a far more common medium of exchange than currency.

Among the main articles of Labrador diet other than fish are home-grown beets, turnips, cabbages, potatoes which are a little bluish from the soil, salt pork and molasses, and berries. Pastries are made without benefit of eggs, sugar, shortening or flavoring.

School for Lion Tamers and Hotel Juggling Acts

Claims to have the cruellest school in the world. The pupils are taught to tame wild animals, and are given a diploma when they pass, observes a writer in *Till-Bits Magazine.*

At Chiswick park, in London, there is a school of manners. All the London business have to attend this school, where they learn how to be tactful. Walters also go to school. They are taught the art of setting a table, and how to balance half-a-dozen plates on one arm. They also learn about the various courses and refreshments that they serve, so that they can give helpful suggestions to the customers.

In all the big hotels there is a daily class for the page boys. Besides studying bus and train timetables, they are taught elocution, how to knock at doors, and foreign languages.

A school of aviation is fitted with models of all kinds of ships, navigational instruments, and a huge, fully-placed mast, extending from the floor almost to the ceiling. Here ship's officers are taught all the latest methods in navigation and seamanship before their examination.

Even husbands and wives go to school in Dagenham, in Essex. They attend an "Institute of Leisure," where they can debate, act plays, sing, or practice various crafts. In America there is a "Morticians' school," where the scholars learn to become undertakers, but an even stranger class will be found in a bird shop school for canaries.

Oxford Degrees for Women
 Practically the last discrimination regarding women students at famous Oxford university in England was swept away recently when the congregation agreed to a statute which provides that all degrees in the university shall be open to men and women equally.

The incidental effect of the statute, the Faculty of Theology, is to throw open to women the two degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity, which at the time when women were admitted to the university were a source of considerable controversy.

Canada Leads in Nickel Output
 For years, the chief source of platinum has been the Ural mountains in Russia, but it now seems as though Canada takes first place in this field, says the *Windsor Mail News Letter.* Although lack of reliable figures from Russia makes it impossible to say definitely, it is believed that the bulk of the world's production of platinum metals (including platinum, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium and iridium) comes as a by-product of the Canadian copper-nickel ores from the Sudbury (Ont.) district.

Bee Held Domestic Animal
 Bees are domestic animals, according to the legal system of Czechoslovakia. This has been announced to beekeepers by the Czechoslovakian ministry of agriculture. As a result the beekeepers will be given the same privileges as breeders of other domestic animals. This will permit them to buy cheap sugar foods for the honey makers, thus greatly reducing expenses, for sugar is very high in Czechoslovakia.

Nevada Aids Aviators
 Nevada undertook a movement to have every town in the state "air marked" by painting the name of the community on the roof of some prominent building for the benefit of airplane pilots. In towns having airports, a large arrow indicates the direction of the field.

Good Riddance
 Sultor—Er—I—er—am seeking your daughter's hand—er—have you any objection, sir?

Father—None at all. Take the one that's always in my pocket.—*Till-Bits Magazine.*

Beware of That Man
 "Jack said I was interesting and beautiful. And will you trust yourself for life to a man who begins deceiving you so early?"

Not Lifted, Either
 Brown—"Where have I seen your face before?" Stranger—"Where you see it now."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Wrong Again
 "You're always out of your mind!" "Yes, but I'm never out of your mind!"

Araucanians Descendants of One of Earliest Races

Centered around Temuco in the "Swiss" district of Chile is a settlement of about 100,000 Araucanians. They are descendants of one of the early races which the Spaniards found upon their arrival in the southern continent. During the time of the conquest these Indians were an aggressive, warlike people who successfully withstood the attacks of invaders and held the distinction of being one of the few unconquerable tribes on the continent.

The Araucanians were never brought into subjection by the Incas and were never conquered by the Spaniards. Throughout all the warfare and invasions taking place in the early history of the continent they managed to maintain their independence and were never completely assimilated. They did lose some of their territory, but in the seventeenth century managed to regain it all.

Today the Araucanians, who call themselves Mapuches, meaning "people of the land," are dignified, peaceful people engaged chiefly in agricultural and industrial pursuits—protected by law from exploitation.

Costly, massive silver ornaments and coin brow bands such as adorned the first Araucanians still are in vogue among the moderns. The sorceress who cures all ills by driving out devils is still a revered member of the tribe and the songs and dances employed in the religious ceremonies of hundreds of years ago are used in the celebration of today.

Isle of the Ottawas Is Largest in Fresh Water

The largest island in the world, lying in fresh water, is the Canadian "Grand Manitoulin," the Isle of the Ottawas, in Lake Huron. It is nearly a hundred miles long and has an area of 1,073 square miles. It has also been called the "Isle of a Hundred Lakes," for many beautiful lakes both large and small are to be found within its borders.

The spirit Manitou, the Great Master of Life, was believed by the Ottawa Indians to have created their ancestors and placed them on the island in much the same manner as Adam and Eve came to the Garden of Eden.

Champlain was the first European known to have visited these natives. When he arrived at the mouth of French river in 1615, he found some of them drying blueberries, and because of the way they wore their hair, he referred to them as "the people with their hair done up." He said they were unusually neat and clean, and had their hair more elegantly dressed than had the gentlemen of Paris.

Reason for a Mile
 How many yards in a mile? Seventeen hundred and sixty—that's right, but that is an odd number of yards, isn't it? Why not, say, 1,500 yards? It's like this. Up to the time of Elizabeth we used the Roman mile of 1,000 paces ("miles" comes from the Latin for thousand), and each pace was reckoned as roughly five feet. But the people in various parts measured the thousand paces differently, states *Pearson's Weekly*, of London. To end the confusion that resulted, an English mile was introduced—consisting of eight furlongs, or furlong-long, from the length of a furlow made on a farm land. Those furlongs were 220 yards long, so we got our 1,760-yard mile.

Crossing the Date Line
 Crossing the equator has nothing to do with a change in time. It is when crossing the international date line, which lies in the middle of the Pacific ocean and roughly corresponds to the one hundred and eleventh meridian, that the traveler loses or gains a day, depending on which way his vessel is moving. It is a purely arbitrary arrangement, made necessary by our method of measuring time. Sailing west across the date line, a day is lost; sailing east it is gained adds a day.

First Charted Weather Records
 The first of recording observations of weather was made simultaneously at an observatory and forming these observations into charts was first realized by Ptolemy, a Greek geographer in 150. These charts were not published. The first that were published were produced by Prof. Elias Loomis of Yale college in 1813, and represented the weather of the eastern United States on February 10, 1812. Telegraphic reports for the purpose of weather forecasting were first suggested in 1842.

Three Names for "Hot Dogs"
 That popular American sandwich ingredient, the "hot dog," originated either in Frankfurt, Germany, or Vienna, Austria. It is not known which. It is called "frankfurter" in Vienna and "wienerwurst" in Frankfurt, neither being the equivalent of Viennese or German. Wieners used to be the common name in America for these sausages before the more expressive "hot dog" was coined.—*Capper's Weekly.*

Pompeian Red an Old Paint
 Pompeian red, a color popular in the decoration of modern rooms, was originally used in houses in the ancient Italian city of Pompeii, which was destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius 2,000 years ago. The paint, made of a mixture of egg yolk, distilled water and ground earth, was found in many wells in good condition.

Statues Erected to Many Other Than Military Men

In the national hall of statutory in Washington, only a small percentage of those represented are of military or naval fame. The same is true with regard to list of notable monuments and statues of New York city.

The New York University Hall of Fame for Great Americans honors 60 persons chosen by a representative jury of American men and women of distinction. Among these, Washington, Grant, Lee, Sherman, Farragut, John Paul Jones show military or naval fame; Washington, Clay, the two Adams, Jackson, Madison, Monroe, Hamilton, Patrick Henry show statesmanship; Emerson, Lowell, Whittier, Longfellow, Stowe, Irving, Hawthorne, Bryant, Bancroft, Poe, Cooper, Holmes, Parkman, Mark Twain, Whitman, Motley show literature; Whitney, Audubon, Agassiz, Morse, Maury, Fulton, Howe, Maria Mitchell, Ann Gray, Joseph Henry, represent science and invention; Mann, Hopkins, Alice Palmer, Emma Willard, education; Edwards, Beecher, Channing, Williams, Brooks, theology; Frances Willard, Peabody, Peter Cooper, philanthropy and reform; Cushman, Saint-Gaudens, Whistler, Stuart, drama and arts; Eads, engineering; Morton, medicine; Marshall Choate, Kent, Story, the law; Daniel Boone, exploration.

American men and women of distinction represent every state of the Union and several professions. Only persons who have been dead 25 or more years are eligible. They include authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, sailors and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, and others. Fifty names were inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and names will be added until the year 2000, when the 100 inscriptions will be completed. Men and women are admitted to the Hall of Fame.

"The Potteries" in England
 The name "The Potteries" is applied to a section of North Staffordshire, England, the principal seat of the china and earthenware industry. It lies in the upper part of the Trent basin, the chief centers being Burslem, Hanley, Longton, Stoke-on-Fent, Fenton and Tunstall. In 1910 these towns were amalgamated as one principal borough under the name of Stoke-on-Trent, which was raised to a city in 1925. Newcastle-under-Lyme, though not sharing in the staple industry, may also be reckoned in the district.

Redwinged Blackbirds
 Male redwinged blackbirds with their gorgeous scarlet epaulets are well known, but the females, which are dark brown above and heavily striped below with dull black and white, are less often recognized. The females build the nest and care for the young, while their more gorgeous mates are at liberty to wander afield. Considered the year round, redwings are beneficial in food habits, since they eat many weed seeds and harmful bugs.

Cedars of Lebanon
 The original groves of Cedars of Lebanon that are mentioned in the Bible have become greatly reduced through various causes. In 1917 about 400 trees were still standing, but they were destroyed during the World War. The tree was introduced into England in the seventeenth century and a number of fine specimens are now growing in that country. It is a hardy tree in the United States.

Lapps Are Not Tall
 Prototypes of the dwarfs in Scandinavian sagas, most Lapps are between four and a half and five feet in height, usually stout, and of great muscular strength. Bulky reindeer skin and fur clothing, and shoes and gloves stuffed with dried grass, emphasize their stockiness. Because they walk early, probably because of their nomadic lives, most Lapps are bow-legged and

ROLLING STONES

Most of man's efforts go for naught, especially in politics. Those of poor judgment generate violent opinions.

Love at first sight must always be a characteristic of youth. No man knows whether a woman believes all he tells her.

Fear of appearing poor is the greatest bar to becoming rich. Maybe your best friend won't tell you, but your mirror will.

One needn't wear loud clothes; neither those that whisper. A statesman who is a real politician lets business take care of itself. Cottage cheese, like potato salad, can taste bad in different ways.

A poor memory is not so good; but a short one has its advantages. A woman may have her face lifted, but it is a man's chin that needs it.

Went bankrupt. The hoop manufacturer who couldn't make odds and ends of hoops, was forced to refuse to listen if we don't please to belong.

The world wasn't better 5 years ago; but when you were young, it was more exciting. Americans got along very well with the Indians until the Indians decided scraps were pelted.

All normal people have misgivings about stepping on gratings or trap doors in sidewalks. Life is a grindstone and whether it grinds a man down or polishes him up depends upon staff he's made of.

APPALACHIAN TRAIL WORLD'S LONGEST

In these days of gasoline and copiers, where is the longest trail on earth? "It lies along our eastern mountain chain," says Raymond T. Fuller in *Travel*. "Its name is the Appalachian trail and it traverses the Appalachian system. It passes through a section of our country where car owners are most numerous and where the concrete road network has its smallest meshes.

"That trail is 2,050 miles long and runs—with one relatively insignificant break yet to be remedied—from Mount Bigelow, Maine, to that bald Stone Mountain near Atlanta which bears Gettysburg's giant memorial to Confederate memory.

"Nearly every kind of animal and bird east of the Mississippi lives beside the Appalachian trail; practically all plant life native to the eastern side of the plains grows along its path; every possible nature hobby is catered to. It contains some of the most diversified scenery in the world. And some sections of it lie within an hour or two by motor from half of eastern America."

Cluck, Cluck, Cluck
 The "Cluck" of Entomology—The chicken much lays about 300 eggs a day.

The Good—Mercy! What a dreadful lot of cackling they must do.—*Detroit News.*

Good Old Summer-Time
 First Old-timer—Do you remember when a girl was proud of having a same-like walrus?

Second Old-timer—I ought to remember it—that's when I got slung.

On to His Job
 Farmer—You seem to be better at eating than anything else, my lad. New Boy—Well, I've practiced more at that.

Really Bad
 "How is your insomnia?" "Worse than ever. Now I can't even sleep when it's time to get up."

Cooling Eggs
 Newly laid eggs cool faster on wire trays than in a galvanized bucket, wire basket or in a wooden case, according to G. W. Knox, Jr., extension poultryman, University College of Agriculture, Arkansas, adding that when eggs are held in a room with a temperature of 50 degrees, eggs three layers deep on a wire tray require nine hours to cool to 68 degrees, while eggs packed in a wooden tray require 33 hours to cool down to the same temperature. A clean room with a temperature of around 60 degrees and a high humidity is the most desirable for holding eggs before they are marketed.

Roup in Cool Weather
 Roup in poultry is caused by one of two things: too much ventilation, or not enough. Too much ventilation can be easily detected—the hen house is drafty. The cure, obviously, is to stop up the cracks and holes so as to shut off the excessive air circulation. If the cause is lack of ventilation, this can be detected by a sweaty roof, wet litter, etc. Naturally, if there is not enough ventilation more windows should be opened on the front side of the house.

Quality Eggs
 To produce the best quality eggs in the warm months, according to a writer in *Practical Farmer*, confine all broody hens away from laying quarters; provide one nest for each four hens; keep clean nesting material in nests at all times; gather eggs frequently and keep them in a cool place. If the air is dry, keep a damp cloth over the eggs so they will not be reduced by evaporation; market eggs at least twice each week; kill or market the roosters.

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MORGAN COUNTY SCHOOL PAGE

(Under Auspices of Ova O. Haney, County Supt.)

FEDERAL SCHOOL AID

The fairness as well as the absolute necessity of federal participation in financial support of the schools, without federal control, is gaining wide favor. In keeping with the resolutions passed at Denver last summer, legislation has been drawn and will soon be introduced into congress providing for an annual appropriation of \$500,000,000—\$225,000,000 to be distributed to state departments of education on the basis of \$5 for each child between the ages of five and twenty years; \$75,000,000 for an equalization fund to be distributed to the states on the basis of relative need; and \$200,000,000 for school buildings.

Success in securing favorable action by congress depends upon the support of the united teaching profession. The best evidence of a united profession is membership in the national organization sponsoring this legislation. To be successful, this program requires both the moral and financial support of all the teachers. No other single activity means more to the nation's children and teachers than the passage of this legislation now. It merits the support of every member of the profession. There is no better way to command the attention of congress

than thru a united membership. I would advise every teacher of Morgan county to join the National Education association as soon as possible. In order to promote better school programs and better salaries. Teachers heretofore have been patient and long suffering. Until recently they have not been able to organize effectively. It is thru the efforts of the N.E.A., the K.E.A., and the N.E.A. that we have an increased per capita and entertain the hope of a further increased per capita. Every teacher in Morgan county is benefitted by the work of the N.E.A. If federal support for education is to become a reality, and if we are to put into effect the large program of service launched by our association this year, we must have the help of all our teachers. Please take immediate steps to acquire all citizens interested in education with this program and again urge your co-workers to join the N.E.A. for the benefit of all concerned.

Very sincerely,
OVA O. HANEY, County Supt.

Tasmanians Prehistoric
It is believed that the Tasmanian natives, the last of whom died in 1877, represented most nearly Paleolithic man in build and manner of life.

P.T.A. TO MEET

The local Parent-Teachers association will hold its regular monthly meeting in the high school building Monday night, Feb. 17, at 7 o'clock. A founders' day pageant will be presented by members of the organization. We invite you to attend this meeting.

PAYTON SCHOOL NEWS

Honor Roll
Grade 1: Gladys Mann.
Grade 2: Aileen McKinney, Nellie Payne.
Grade 3: Fern Mann.
Grade 4: Minnie Lewis, Elsie Mays, Thelma Mays, Christine Peyton.
Grade 5: Neva Pearl Peyton.
The following pupils have a perfect attendance record for the past school year: Minnie Lewis, Christine Peyton, and James Cox.
Edie and Thelma Mays have been absent the past two weeks on account of measles. MRS. ORENE REED

Chimpanzees Discriminate
In a study of chimpanzees an investigator noted that the chimpanzees combined in fury against him when one of their number had been punished in their presence; but, if the investigator spoke sharply to some people, ordering them away from the cages, the chimpanzees sided with him, shrieking madly at the people to go away as told.

DEMUND and SELLARS

Feb. 9.—Mrs. Herman Fields of Korea, who was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dillard Graham, of Demund, has returned home.
Misses Kathryn Tipton, Irene and Pauline Gose, and Venita Byrd were Saturday night guests of Emma Amyx of Sellars.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Nickell and children, of West Liberty, are visiting Mr. Nickell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Nickell.
Elma Fields and Virgil Graham were the Thursday guests of Bert Moore of Helechawa.
Frances Stamper spent Saturday night with Nancy Tipton of Sellars. Georgia Cassell and Irene and Pauline Gose were Wednesday night guests of Misses Anna and Golden Nickell of Nickell.

Mr. and Mrs. Dillard Graham of Demund are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter Jan. 31. Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Walter and children, of Nickell, were guests Wednesday of Mrs. Walter's father, N. B. Graham, of Demund.

THE RAMBLIN' KID

A Billie

The United States and France call 1,000,000,000 a billion. In most other countries that is a milliard, while they give the name billion to what we call a trillion—1,000,000,000,000.

Says Zephyr Could Run on Half Power Wasted by Ordinary Train

PHILADELPHIA—Enough power is wasted by a conventional train to operate two light-weight, streamlined trains of the Zephyr type, according to Col. E. J. W. Ragsdale, engineer of the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co., a pioneer in the application of streamlining to railroad construction.

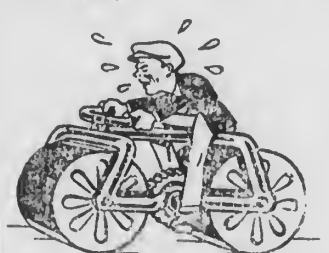
The big, heavy train wastes hundreds of horsepower "churning up the atmosphere" to say nothing of the potential power that goes out the smokestack, he explained to engineers graduates of the University of Pennsylvania. Of course, there is no way of utilizing that power but, if there were, he added, there would be enough of it to operate two of the light-weight streamlined steel Zephyrs.

"The importance of streamlining is difficult to overstate when high speeds are involved," Col. Ragsdale said. "Consider, for instance, that a man walking a mile has to replace three tons of air. This is easy to do because the air moves on a steadily moving belt. But let him try to walk that mile in a minute. He can't do it because the air resistance is too great for his strength, and even if he were strong enough, he would lack traction."

"The same principle applies to railroad trains," he said. "Instead of trying to cut the air resistance by streamlining, the air resistance is increased by streamlining the train. The air resistance is increased by the built-up air and the air resistance is increased by the air resistance of the train. That is like filling the air with kets with lead to make it slippage in the hope that he can run faster."

Emphasizing the importance of

light-weight construction, Col. Ragsdale pointed out that the conventional train takes anywhere up to 15,000 pounds of rolling equipment to accommodate each passenger carried compared with about 2,000 pounds for a streamlined steel train which has an equal factor of safety.



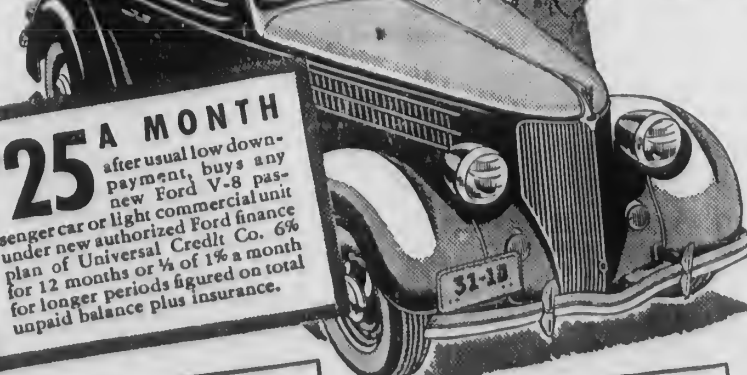
"Like riding a seven-ton bicycle," he observed. "It costs money to haul weight, whether the weight belongs to the railroad company, the shipper, or passengers. The obvious solution is light-weight, streamlined trains. One of these streamlined trains, including the power train, weighs less than a standard sleeping car."

To illustrate his argument, Col. Ragsdale pointed out that the Burlington Zephyr, first of the streamlined steam locomotives, in its first year of operation replaced two conventional trains and had its operating and maintenance costs were 40 per cent less than the costs of the conventional train. One Zephyr-type train has been placed in service and will set the record he said.

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CAUGHT IN THE WILD

By ROBERT AMES BENNET

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CHAPTER IX—Continued

He made the plane in short order and got the dead policeman to the cabin by way of the wing. Lumping off, he rushed back at top speed to meet Lilith. He had to go all the way to where he had left her.

She had slung the showboots on her back, floundered through the first drift, and collapsed. When he came up, she was rubbing snow on her bare ankle. She looked up at him, white-faced with pain and despair.

"I tried, Alan. I can't even walk," she said. "Go back. It's all my fault. Hurry and save yourself. Maybe I can—delay him."

For reply, Garth swung her up across his shoulders and headed again for the plane. There still might be time. He put all his strength into another burst of speed.

They came to the glacier stream, with no sight or sound of the pursuers behind them. Garth lifted the girl from his shoulder and set her on the front edge of the monoplane wing. He grasped hold to vault up beside her.

A bullet fanned the girl's pain-whitened cheek. Another bullet struck the wing edge between her and Garth. He jerked her down off the wing. The girl censed. But the angle of the shot in the wing edge told Garth the direction from which it had come.

After murdering Constable Dillon but before starting to trail Garth, Huxley must have sent one of his men running along the foot of the tundra slope to take possession of the plane. Garth had outrun the miner. But the man had come within easy rifle range and clear view of the plane—at least of its upper parts.

Garth did not hesitate a split second. He carried Lilith to the mooring tree and slashed the line with his knife. Then, taking the girl pickaback, he set off up the stream bank.

His one backward glance showed him that the plane was drifting out into the lake. But the cross-wind had died down. The lessened stream current could be counted upon to carry the plane out beyond reach before it was stopped by the skin ice.

The ritten up on the edge of the tundra was off to the right of the stream. Garth knew he had a thick screen of spruce trees and scrub all the way to timberline. As he climbed, the man above began to yell and halloo. Garth had no doubt that the fellow was shouting about the outfit of the cabin plane.

Before long, other yells came from the lake shore. They were followed by rifle shots. It was easy to guess that one or more of the pursuers had sighted the plane and opened fire, on the supposition that Garth was hidden in the cockpit. The shouts of the man above told that he was running downhill, probably to let the others know he had kept the fugitives from getting aboard.

Garth moderated his rush. Even so, his steady uphill slugging brought him near timberline before the four men got together down at the lake shore. From the sudden stoppage of the fire, he knew the fourth man had explained the situation. Yet he did not quicken his climbing pace.

For the first time since leaving the plane, he spoke to Lilith: "Try hobbling out farther from my neck, Miss Lilith. We're safe enough now. We're climbing faster than they can wade the drifts."

With less than a hundred paces, Garth saw a whitish pall surge out from the down-rolling clouds on the western mountain side. A snow-spitting wind-gust whooshed against the tundra slope. He turned sharp to the left and headed uphill towards the foot of the glacier. Before he had covered another hundred paces, the air was thick with snow.

Fortunately for Lilith, the storm was only an early autumn blizzard, not a 30 or 40 below zero gale of the arctic winter. The rabbit-fur undercoat inside the buckskins saved her. Though greatly chilled, she was only slightly frostbitten when Garth reached the brink of the lateral moraine, a little below the foot of the glacier.

He went out across the rock-strewn gulch-bed. Within a few moments Lilith suddenly found herself out of the wind and snow and the white glow of the storm. She could not see. Her elbow rasped along a smooth wall. Then she was placed upon a ledge.

A match flared in Garth's upraised hand. The light glinted and sparkled on ice walls. She was in the mouth of the cave, up inside the glacier-stream tunnel. The rock floor was heaped with the caribou meat. At the side of the entrance lay the porthole stone that Garth had made into an Eskimo lamp. He pointed to an outspread caribou skin. "Crawl in on that. Then rub your face and pound yourself."

She scrambled to the skin mat, her teeth clenched on her lip to keep from crying out from the pain of her ankle. Garth had struck another match and held it to the moss wick of the stone lamp. A third match was necessary before a enough of the frozen fat was thawed and melted to feed the wick. But, once started, the flame heated more and more of the fat.

Lilith had already rubbed her frost-whitened cheeks and nose into a glow.

He laid his left-ax on a hind-quarter of caribou, and smiled at her in the growing light of the wick.

"Chop off a shank or two. We'll need bone spits," he said. "But first warm some of the other skins and wrap them around you. Also put more fat in the lamp. I'll be gone two or three hours."

Over near the far end of the glacier front, he found a drift with a four-inch crust packed by the drive of the wind during the previous snowstorm. He went at it like an Eskimo, slashing out big domino-shaped blocks with his knife.

After he had gathered a high pile of the blocks on a fairly level spot just beyond the drift, he started to cut others and lay them edgewise in a circular wall around the pile. Two feet up he began to lean the blocks inward.

By the end of three hours, he stood in the blackness of a snow beehive.



For the First Time Since Leaving the Plane, He Spoke to Lilith.

half a foot higher than his head and over seven feet across at the floor level.

Low down in the wall he cut a hole. There was little more than space enough between the igloo and the glacier front for him to crawl out. He circled around the snow dome and the big drift, through the thick swirl of snow, and reversed the stream.

In the cave he found Lilith fuddled and hovering over the lamp, as she broiled thawed caribou steaks on a shank-bone spit. He picked the girl up in her skin wrappings, and carried her out and wrapped to the igloo. A second trip fetched the rest of the steaks, the lamp, and enough meat for a starter.

While she went on with her cooking, over the red-lit lamp, he cut more blocks and built a low entrance tunnel from the door to part way around the curve of the igloo wall. When he backed in, he blocked the mouth of the tunnel with a snow slab.

The inside of the igloo was already so warm from the lamp heat that no slightest danger of it falling in. As fast as the snow melted, the moisture was sucked outwards. It met the cold of the outside air and froze hard.

In a little while the igloo would be a dome of solid ice strong enough to hold the weight of a bear. The interior was both warmer and drier than any tent, or any hut of wood or stone. The caribou skins made even the snow floor comfortable.

The girl had a stack of caribou steaks broiled for him. He sat down, without a word, and began to eat. In the midst of the meal the smoke and heat became so stifling that he had to cut a two-inch ventilation hole in the roof.

All the time he gave no sign that he perceived the look of misery in Lilith's eyes. But when he had eaten his fill, he spoke a sudden order: "Hare your foot."

She obeyed, tensely silent. He looked close at the swollen ankle in the lamp-light and felt it with his finger tips. Easy as was his touch, Lilith gasped with pain. But he smiled his relief. "No broken bone or dislocation; only a sprain. You'll soon be all right. Start packing it with softened snow. Keep it as cold as you can without freezing."

At that, all her pent-up emotion burst out: "Oh, how you must despise me! Get you into this frightful danger—then go lame! A helpless, useless drag on you! That beastly coward—he'll hunt you out—murder you like the poor policeman. And all my fault!"

Garth shook his head. "You take too much of the credit, Miss Lilith. So far as regards Constable Dillon, the result would have been the same if you had stayed at Fort Simpson."

"But—but you can't get away!"

Garth's smile hardened. "Neither can they. Now tend to your ankle. I'm going for meat."

He dressed and crawled out into the

storm. When at last he came back in, he had brought nearly half of the caribou meat from the ice cave and stacked it around the igloo. He had also set up blocks of snow-crust to shape a drift of new snow in a certain way.

He unrolled the thawed wolverine pelt and showed a big hank of caribou. With his knife he started to shape caribou skins for parkas and trousers. Lilith's eyes brightened. She softened a length of caribou in the melted lamp-fat, and asked for a needle.

All the remainder of that day of death and storm, both of them pilled awl and buckskin needle and caribou thread. Neither was an Eskimo seamstress. But their stitches, though coarse, were strong. By nightfall they finished the first caribou-skin suit—waistlong, sock-leggins, and parka with hood-front fringed with wolverine fur.

After another meal of broiled meat, Garth went out and climbed the lateral moraine to gather a quantity of caribou moss from between the snow-drifts on the wind-swept tundra.

When he returned, Lilith lay asleep on one of the inner skins. She had sunk down, completely tired out. Garth covered her over, blocked the roof hole with a chunk of soft snow, and spread his own skin mat on the other side of the lamp from the girl. He lay down on it and snuffed out the light.

CHAPTER X

The Bedeviling.

Lilith opened her eyes as Garth finished his hasty meal of lamp-seared meat and fat. He explained about the plane. Her hands clutched together till they whitened.

"You—your be careful?"

"Never fear. I'll come back to look out for you. The storm has blown out. Clear sky, and about 10 below zero. Keep treating your ankle, and work on your suit."

"But—how long?"

He handed her the knife, but took the belt-ax. "If I'm not back soon, it will not be till late afternoon or after dark. They may turn out early, like myself, to have a look at their plane. In that case, I'll have to hide-out all day."

"You'll freeze!"

That won a smile from him. "This is an Eskimo rig. I've sat in one for hours beside a seal hole, at 40 below zero. Finish your own suit, and crawl out to enjoy the frost. Only, be careful of that ankle. When outside, I'll keep close to the igloo, and duck inside if you see anyone else than myself."

She hung out her hands. "Oh, if I only could go along to help! I'm so afraid he'll find me. All those guns—he and his men—you, empty-handed!"

Garth met the almost frantic outburst with a look of cool irony. "Do you take me for a cheechaco? Mark this—that scoundrel Huxley is the man who's in danger."

With the assurance, Garth crept out through the tunnel, shoving his snowshoes ahead of him. Snow had continued to fall after the wind had died down. That meant easy tracking. In the dim twilight, he had to guess at the covering of his trail to the stream channel.

During the night, the last dwindling flow had choked the channel with ice and frozen solid. Garth took off his snowshoes and crept across the glare ice without leaving any marks.

On the other bank, he ploved a heavy trail up into the ice tunnel, and brought from the storage cave one of the remaining legs of caribou. He left the meat atop the moraine, and started down the tundra as fast as he could travel by starlight.

Dawn was dawning over the east mountain wall of the valley when he neared the lake. He crossed over the frozen ford and went to peer at the three-seater plane in the growing twilight. It stood much higher than he had left it.

A close view showed that the engineer and his men had managed to raise the craft above water by cribbing logs under the shattered pontoons. The top logs of the crib brought the bottom of the floats level with the thickening skin ice. Long poles had been set to brace the wings against the wind gusts.

Garth swung aboard. As he expected, all the food had been taken away. So also had been the breaker punts from the magneto. Huxley no doubt had figured that the canoe builder might repair the floats with rawhide, and run away with the three-seater. To balk the engineer, in turn, Garth helped himself to the breaker cam.

He jumped back on the bank, and mushed eastwards along the shore in the dim grayness. At first, thickets of alders and willows cut off all view of the lake. He did not trouble to seek an opening until he had covered a half mile. There he came to a remembered stretch of partly open bank.

Though the gray dawn had grown a little less faint, he peered for several moments without sighting the cabin plane. It seemed as if its pontoons

still have been saved through by the

sharp-edged sheet of ice, so that the aircraft had foundered in deep water.

But then he made out vaguely a white shape against the white of the snow-covered ice. A short dash brought him close to the grounded plane. It lay in shallow water, surrounded by freezing slush. The blizzard had hit the lake hard enough to break up the sheet ice and crack it into pieces too small to grind through the sides of the pontoons.

The plane had been driven across into this corner of the lake, along with the sludge. The shoreward-swinging tail was only a biscuit toss out from the solid bank. Garth hastened to fetch small trunks and pieces of rotted logs from the down timber under the nearest trees. By tossing out chunks of log on the snow-covered sludge and bog, he was able to make a slender footbridge with pairs of trunks.

The last extension proved tough and go. Cross pieces and stringers drove down under his weight into the sludge-filled water and the mud beneath. But he had made a dash of it. His hands clutched hold of the rudder before he could sink.

He clambered upon the tail, ran forward to the cabin, and swung inboard. The frozen body of Constable Dillon lay on the floor where he had placed it. He buckled the cartridge belt with his holster pistol about his own waist, took the keys and handcuffs from Dillon's pocket, and climbed out to scramble forward into the cockpit.

The side of the cockpit had been pierced by several bullets. But when Huxley fired at the drifting plane, in his attempt to kill the over-crowded fugitives, he had aimed with great care to avoid damage to the instruments and controls and the motor.

After removing the breaker points from the magneto, Garth ran back to the tail of the plane. Here came the greatest of his risks. The bridge poles he had risen to the surface again, he came into the region of the Jordan as a messenger of God, calling upon the people to repent as a means of preparation for the coming of the Messiah.

He demanded proofs of penitence (vv. 7, 8). He insisted that their false prophets had to be abandoned, their sinful hearts had to be renewed, showing them that the vile passions of their souls must be uprooted. The turning of a soul from sin to God, was necessary.

IV. John Sent a Deputation to Jesus (Luke 7:19-23).

1. Their question (v. 19, 20). "Art thou he that should come? or look we for another?" Because John did not see the interval between the sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow between the cross of Christ and his second coming—he was perplexed; therefore, he sent a deputation to Jesus for light. This perplexity was not something culpable in John because the prophets did not see, or at least did not make clear, the interval between the crucifixion of Christ and his second coming. The Messiah, he knew, had to be the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world (John 1:29). The trend of events puzzled him. It was not a lack of faith, but confusion of mind, that prompted his inquiry. There were two lines of predictions concerning the Messiah; the one set him forth as the suffering one, as in Isaiah 53; the other as an invincible conqueror, as in Isaiah 63. Indeed, in Isaiah 63:1, the two are joined together (Luke 4:17-20).

2. Jesus' action (v. 21). In that same hour, doubtless in the presence of John's disciples, Jesus cured many of their infirmities and plagues, and of evil spirits; and to many that were blind he gave sight.

3. Jesus' message to John (v. 22, 23). Jesus said to them, "Go your way, and tell John what things ye have seen and heard."

V. Jesus' Defense of John (Luke 7:24-28).

1. He declared that John was not vacillating like a fevered away by the wind (v. 24).

2. John was not doubting because of the hardship of prison life (v. 25).

3. John was not a mistaken prophet (vv. 25-28). He makes John equal to the greatest of the Old Testament prophets by declaring that among those born of women there hath not arisen a greater prophet than John.

4. The response of the people (v. 29). The people who heard this defense, even the publicans, accepted it as a vindication of John. They justified God. They not only accepted the vindication, but were baptized with the baptism of John.

VI. John's Martyrdom (Mark 6:14-29).

While John was in prison Herod had frequent interviews with him. John boldly told him that it was unlawful for him to have his brother's wife. He did not mince matters even with a king. This so enraged the licentious Herodias that she caused his death.

Love and Faith

As love is the deepest in the being of God, so faith is the mightiest principle in the soul of man. Let us distinguish their several essences. Love is the essence of duty, faith is the essence of humanity which constitute it what it is.

Humility and Pride

Humility is the true proof of Christian virtues. Without it, we retain all our faults, and they are only hidden by pride, which conceals them from others, and often from ourselves.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. © Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for February 16

JESUS' REPLY TO JOHN THE BAPTIST'S QUESTION

LESSON TEXT—Luke 7:19-23. GOLDEN TEXT—I believe; help thou mine unbelief.—Mark 9:24.

PRIMARILY TOPIC—Jesus Answers John's Question.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Answers John's Question.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Meeting Doubts With Facts. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How Jesus Answers Honest Doubts.

The title, "Jesus Helps a Doubter," given by the lesson committee, is not a good one. John was not a doubter, though somewhat perplexed. Jesus specifically defends him against such a charge (see Matt. 11:7-11 as well as the present text). It is to be hoped that no teacher will perpetuate this error. John was a great man. In announcing his birth the angel said, "He shall be great in the sight of the Lord." He was great, also, when measured by the standards of men. In teaching this lesson a survey should be made of John's life and work.

1. John's Birth and Ministry Foretold (Isa. 40:3; cf. Matt. 3:3).

He was thought about and his work planned long before he was born. He came as God's messenger.

1. John's Character.

1. Humble (Luke 3:4). He did not seek human praise and commendation, he shrunk from them. His supreme concern was to proclaim Christ.

2. Courageous (Luke 3:7). He faced a great multitude and struck hard at their sins. He did not trim his message to suit the crowd.

3. John's Preaching (Luke 3:3-8).

1. He sounded forth a ringing call to repentance (vv. 3-6). Suddenly emerging from his seclusion, he came into the region of the Jordan as a messenger of God, calling upon the people to repent as a means of preparation for the coming of the Messiah.

2. He demanded proofs of penitence (vv. 7, 8). He insisted that their false prophets had to be abandoned, their sinful hearts had to be renewed, showing them that the vile passions of their souls must be uprooted. The turning of a soul from sin to God, was necessary.

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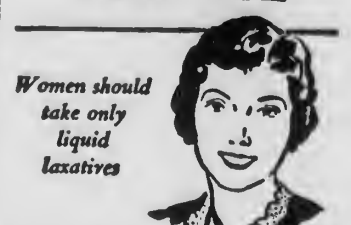
Humility and Pride

Humility is the true proof of Christian virtues. Without it, we retain all our faults, and they are only hidden by pride, which conceals them from others, and often from ourselves.

Sailors Are More Costly to Educate Than Soldiers

It is figured by the adjutant general's office in the War department that Uncle Sam's sailors are more expensive by far than his soldiers. It costs approximately \$15,000 to educate a midshipman for four years at Annapolis, compared to about \$3,750 to school a cadet for the same period at West Point. In actual service it is estimated that it costs \$4,500 annually to maintain a naval officer and \$1,100 for an enlisted man. In the army, however, maintenance cost falls to \$1,450 for officers and \$810 for each private.—Pathfinder Magazine.

IT WORKED FOR ME



Women should take only liquid laxatives

MORE people could feel fine, be fit and regular, if they only followed the rule of doctors and hospitals in relieving constipation. Never take any laxative that is harsh in action. Or, the dose of which can't be exactly measured. Doctors know the danger if this rule is violated. They use liquid laxatives, and keep reducing the dose until the bowels need no help at all.

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"I Tell You Jay to Bob Happened

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